WHAT IS THE LIMIT OF THE FUTURE EVOLUTION OF MAN?



HOW THE STEPS OF MENTAL AND MORAL EVOLUTION ARE SHOWN ON THE HUMAN COUNTENANCE.

ment may be expected of the human race of the future d velopment of man as prein future centuries", If man as he exists dicted by several eminent scientists and to-day has developed from the lowest order clergymen.
of prehistoric fish, what mental, moral and Professor W. J. McGeé, of the United physical triumphs may be expected in the States Bureau of Ethnology of Washing-

PROF. ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, vice- ages to come?

president of Brown University, 'n Science has looked back to prehistoric his address before the American As- times and traced the descent of man step sociation for the Advancement of Science, by step through the various ages of the two weeks ago, open d up a most interest- world's growth. It is now estimated that ing field of speculation. At the end of a it has taken a thousand million years to masterly discourse on the evolution of man develop a civilized human being from the from primitive 6shes (which was published earliest and lowest forms of animal life. in full in the Journal last Sunday). Profes. The Journal last Sunday published the resor Packard pointed out that evolution had suits of the esearch so i're essor Haeckel, not reached its culminating point in the the great German blologist, and told how civilized man of to-day.

evolution, once a theory, has now be-What, then, he asks, may be expected of come the universally accepted foundation the civilized man of coming ages? As evo- stone upon which all modern science rests. Intion goes on what progress and develop. The Journal to-day presents the forecasts

THE ALMOST INCONCEIVABLE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF MAN.

From Professor Packard's address on "Evolution," before the American Association for the Advancement of Science:

"There is one fact in the doctrine of evolution to which, I may suppose, the common mind has not as yet become attuned, although evolution itself leads up to it, and, indeed, beyond it. It is simple, and yet its import is dremendous—alm at inconceivable.

"It is this:

"IF MAN HIMSELF HAS BEEN EVOLVED FROM THE LOWEST FORM OF VERTEBRATE, AND THAT IN TURN FROM SOME LOWER FORM, AND SO ON DOWN THE DESCENDING SCALE, THE ARGUMENTATIVE HYPOTHESIS WOULD BE THAT SCIENCE IS BY NO MEANS CERTAIN THAT EVOLUTION HAS REACHED ITS CUIMINATING POINT IN MAN. This, however, opens up a field for discussion for which I have no time or place here."

are a bigger, stronger race to-day than As to the moral development of man, the the feroclous beef-eating fighters of Eng. Rev. Dr. Parkes Cadman says: land in olden times, or the tough, tireless "The law of God, the law of the rightwarriors who made up the Roman legions of eous is working out its ends, and the the early Caesars, who fought and consultation of man will surely be accomputed the barbarous Gauls. Dr. Brown replished. How far away may be the comminds us that we are accustomed to think plete restoration of the whole world in the Power end days and the old Great days. of the Roman gladiators and the old Greek do not know. Perhaps it is ages away, athletes as physical glants who could not "There will be a time some day when be matched by the athletes of modern there will be no jalls, no prisons, no times, and yet Dr. Rrown points out that asylums, no guards over the children of John L. Sullivan, who stands less than six men. They will have melted away and foot tall according to a grant of the country o feet tall, searched in vain among the armor a better and purer life and a grander, per-of the tower of London for a suit of small feet Christian people will walk in their which he could put on, and later on when stead. The world will then know no sin, in Rome, Sullivan was unable to find in all no sorrow, no pains. It will be the rethe armor of the old Roman soldlers a ward in life that the Bible speaks of, and single piece which he could squeeze als arm baseness and wickedness and sin will be

no more."

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

Y one sense man has come to the end of his evolution as an organism. In another sense his evolution is at'll progressing and will continue to do so for an indefinite period.

Man has reached the limit of his development so far as the principal features of the organism are concerned. At the same time some of these features are undergoing modifications in minor ways. Take, for example, the hand. That member is in continual progress of modification among all peoples, whether savage, harbarous or enlightened; it is steadily becoming a more efficient instrument. It is developing a wider range of capability, as one may readily perceive by comparing the hand of a savage with the fore paw of an ape on the one hand and with the hand of an enlightened man on the other. Savage man has a higher range of manual movements than the ape. He can grasp a ball, which the spe cannot do, because his fingers are capable of independent movements not possible to the ape.

But compare the hand of a savage with that of a watchmaker, and it will be noticed that the latter is able to make ever so many more movements than the former. What is more important, these movements are made with a much higher degree of precision. A savage could not finish with a file a square shanked bolt, however much his eye might be trained. Thus we find great differences in the tands of human beings, just as we discover a difference, yet more marked. between the hand of the lowest man and the hand of an ape. This is a matter of great importance, inasmuch as human development is to a great extent mannal development. Reals development is the reflection of manual development. Hand and brain have s ne together in the process of their evolution; they are co-ordinated in the closes way.

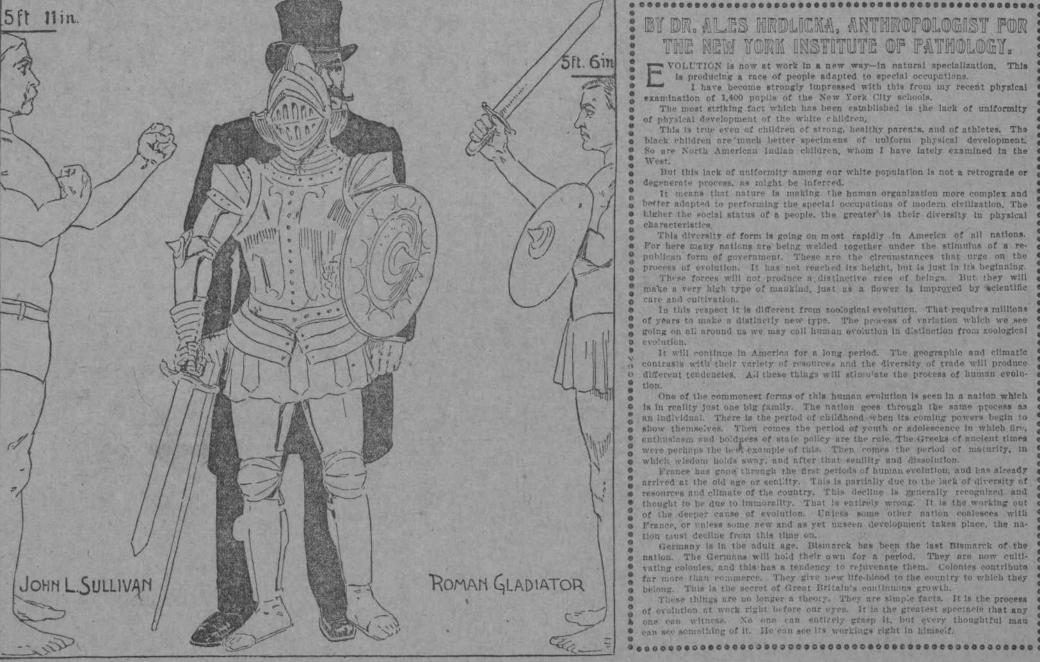
Just as the hands of all the peoples in the world are steadily improving, so also other progressive as "cations of structure are observable in all races, showing that man has no reached the limit of his development in respect to peripheral improvements. In simpler words, the extremities are undergoing changes, by which the tre made better adapted to various purposes; the muscles, likewise the tend and even the bones, are altering. One of the distinctive peculiarities of the human being is that he is able to rotate his forcearm at the elbow. Now a savage is not able to rotate his forearm so widely as a civilized man. The articular surface of the humerus is so modified in the

civilized man as to give a free use of the limb.

How far the man of the future may be expected to be an improvement upon he man of the present can hardly be said. All that we know is that the man of the present is steadily progressing along the lines which I have indicated, and that all the peoples of the world, from the lowest to the most enlightened. are going abend physically. With physical improvement comes unturally mental and moral betterment. The whole human race has been steadily improving, morally and mentally as well as physically, ever since its beginning. The human brain to-day seems to be a perfect and complete organ: nature does not appear to be trying to better it, but is devoting her efforts to what I have called peripheral modifications. As an illustration of this I have cited the hand.

Take the face as constant

Take the face as another Illustration. One often hears it said that the Indian is a stole; the fact is that he has not the muscular control required for fucial expression. Play of features represents one of the lines of the development of civilized man. The eye movements of the Indian are less expressive and vivacious than those of the enlightened man; the muscles of the lips are less mobile. The Indian and the white man move differently; the latter has a latter has a arger forearm and a bigger lower leg. In general it may be said that an advanced race niways has better developed extremities than a lower race; the exfremities have greater size, mobility and activity.



JOHN L. SULLIVAN AND ROMAN GLADIATOR—SHOWING MAN'S GROWTH IN MUSCULAR DEVELOPMENT.

BY DR. ALES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST FOR THE NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY.

VOLUTION is now at work in a new way—in natural specialization. This is producing a race of people adapted to special occupations.

I have become strongly impressed with this from my recent physical examination of 1,400 pupils of the New York City schools.

The most striking fact which has been established is the lack of uniformity of physical development of the white children.

This is true even of children of strong, healthy parents, and of athletes. The black children are much better specimens of uniform physical development. So are North American indian children, whom I have intely examined in the

But this lack of uniformity among our white population is not a retrograde or

degenerate process, as might be inferred. It means that nature is making the human organization more complex and beffer adapted to performing the special occupations of modern civilization. The higher the social status of a people, the greater is their diversity in physical

This diversity of form is going on most rapidly in America of all nations. For here many nations are being welded together under the stimulus of a republican form of government. These are the circumstances that urge on the process of evolution. It has not reached its height, but is just in its beginning. These forces will not produce a distinctive race of beings. But they will make a very high type of mankind, just us a flower is improved by scientific care and cuitivation

In this respect it is different from zoological evolution. That requires millions of years to make a distinctly new type. The process of variation which we see going on all around us we may call human evolution in distinction from zoological

It will continue in America for a long period. The geographic and climatic contrasts with their variety of resources and the diversity of trade will produce different tendencies. All these things will stimulate the process of human evolu-

One of the commonest forms of this human evolution is seen in a nation which is in reality just one big family. The nation goes through the same process as an individual. There is the period of childhood when its coming powers begin to show themselves. Then comes the period of youth or adolescence in which fire, enthusinem and boldness of state policy are the rule. The Greeks of ancient times were perhaps the best example of this. Then comes the period of maturity, in which wisdom holds sway, and after that sentility and dissolution.

France has gone through the first periods of human evolution, and has already

arrived at the old age or sentity. This is partially due to the luck of diversity of resources and climate of the country. This decline is generally recognized and thought to be due to immorality. That is entirely wrong. It is the working out of the deeper cause of evolution. Unless some other nation coalesces with France, or unless some new and as yet unseen development takes place, the nation must decline from this time on.

Germany is in the adult age. Bismarck has been the last Bismarck of the nation. The Germans will hold their own for a period. They are now cultivating colonies, and this has a tendency to rejuvenate them. Colonies contribute far more than commerce. They give new life-blood to the country to which they belong. This is the secret of Great Britain's continuous growth.

These things are no longer a theory. They are simple facts. It is the process

of evolution at work right before our eyes. It is the greatest speciacle that any No one can entirely grasp it, but every thoughtful man can see something of it. He can see its workings right in himself.

BY DR. AUGUSTUS H. BROWN,

Medical Examiner of the New York Police and Fire Departments. HERE is no doubt about the fact that there is a con-

stant improvement going on in the human family, particularly here in America, I have had special facilities for studying such matters, both here and abroad. During a recent visit to the British Museum I paid special attention to the old armors worn in feudal days by the anights and soldlers of the sixteenth and seventeenth It was evident to me at a glance that not one in fifty

would accommodate the person of an average sized American. In no instance did I see an English armor that would Bt a New York pol ceman. During John L. Sullivan's visit to the museums in England he observed the same condition. John L. could not get a gauntlet sufficiently large to profest his hand, and other portions of the armor were equally inadequate to cover his powerful frame. The men of that period could not have been much over five feet on an average, while the required height of New York policemen is five feet eight inches.

Civillantion does much for the physical development of the human race. This is exemplified in France, where after the Franco-Prussian war the military laws were so ar-

ranged that every Frenchman was obliged to serve three years in the regular army. The result has been that the Frenchmen of to-day are better men physically than the Frenchmen of the previous generation. There has been a marked improvement.

Among the criminal class of the whole world there has also been a change for the better. I do not mean that criminals have lessened numerically. Such a condition would be out of the question, owing to the rapid growth In the population. But among those we now have to deal with, there is a physical change that speaks for the are disappearing, so that it may be said with truth that even they are gradually ascending toward that type of manhood that is reached through evolution.

If some wealthy man would devote his money and his life to the work of making a close study of all the tribes of the earth, from the lowest natives of Central Africa, where there are many unalscovered tribes, and pursue his labors until the highest type of Caucasian had been reached, it would go far toward establishing the theory of evolution beyond a doubt, so that all men and all creeds would have

ton, points out that the evolution of man is going on all about us at the present moment. He says:

"Take, for example, the hand. That member is in continual progress of modifi-cation among all peoples, whether savage, barbarous or enlightened; it is steadily be-coming a more efficient instrument. "But compare the hand of a savage with

that of a watchmaker, and it will be noticed

that the latter is able to make ever so many more movements than the former. What is more important, these movements are made with a much higher degree of precision. A savage could not finish with a file a square-shanked bolt, however much his eye might be trained. Thus we find great differences in the hands of human belngs, just as we discover a difference, yet more marked, between the hand of the lowest man and the hand of an ape, This is a matter of great importance, inasmuch as human development is to a great extent manual development. Brain development is the reflection of manual development. Hand ess of their evolution; they are co-ordinated in the closest way."

Dr. A. H. Brown, an eminent authority of on physical culture and muscular development, shows that even in our physique we

Evolution Will Banish Sin From the World.

By the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., of the Metropolitan Temple.

S INCE the earliest history, that is to say the history which records the advent of Christianity, the world has been steadily improving morally and intellect-There has been, ever since the first coming of the Son of God, an elevating spiritual progress throughout the world. Its good effects are evident on every hand, in every clime, to the uttermost corners of the earth.

And it will go on until the word of God is the accepted

word and the ten commandments will be the only laws. In certain ages, of which we know the evidences that are constantly coming to light the people of the earth were unfamiliar ith the teachings that Christ subsequently brought into the world, and the tribes of the hills and valleys maintained a supremacy through combat and strife and protracted wars. The stone and the sword were the might of nations then and the victorious were those who were best able to siny their adversaries.

But the Saviour came and the light of knowledge came

with Him. Throughout the world, the word of God spread the reflection of manual development. Hand and bore fruit and justice and right. That was the beand prain have gone together in the processing ginning of the great work that the disciples of God have since carried on unceasingly, and that was the beginning of what to day shines resplendent and hely above the little-ness and narrowness of the unbellever.

Onward stride the teachings that were brought with the

Christ, and slowly but surely His high purposes are over-whelming the sin and iniquity and baseness of the world and men are kneeling under the standard of falth and good deeds wherever men are to be found. The law of God, the law of the righteous, is working out its ends, and the salvation of man will surely be accomplished ultimately. How far away may be the complete restoration of the whole world. I do not know. Perhaps it is siges away. Who knows? Even if it is a million years from now, it is sure of accomplishing its work.

There will be a time some day when there will be no jails, no prisons, no asylums, no guards over the children of men. They will have melted away and a better and purer life, and a grander, perfect Christian people will walk in their stead. The world will then know no sin, no sorrow, no pain. It will be the reward in life that the Bible speaks of, and baseness and wickedness and sin will be up more. It will be the triumph of Christianity, the perfect peace

that God has offered those who believe in Him. When that is brought about Christ will again come back to the world and the redemption will have been achieved. No man can tell how long it will take to establish this end. But to those who believe in Him, and to those who do not, I can only say, "Do all the good you can and leave the rest to God."

